
Beginner's Essential

PHP CHEAT SHEET

Fast, flexible and pragmatic scripting language.

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PHP BASICS

Including PHP in a File

```
<?php // place PHP code here ?>
```

Writing Comments

```
//
```

Denotes comments that only span on one line

```
#
```

Another way of producing single-line comments

```
/*...*/
```

Everything between /* and */ is not executed, also works across several lines

Outputting Data

```
<?php echo "<h1>PHP Cheat Sheet</h1>"; ?>
```

Writing PHP Functions

```
function NameOfTheFunction() {  
    //place PHP code here  
}
```

VARIABLES AND CONSTANTS

Defining Variables

```
<?php  
    $BlogPostTitle = "PHP Cheat Sheet";  
?>
```

Types of Data

Integers

Integers are non-decimal numbers between -2,147,483,648 and 2,147,483,647. They must have at least one digit and no decimal point. Can be in decimal, hexadecimal or octal.

Floats

This is the name for numbers with a decimal point or in exponential form.

Strings

This simply means text, we will talk about it in detail further below.

Boolean values

Meaning true/false statements.

Arrays

Arrays are variables that store several values. We will talk about them in detail further below.

Objects

Objects store both data and information on how to process it.

Resources

These are references to functions and resources outside of PHP.

NULL

A variable that is NULL doesn't have any value.

Variable Scope

```
function myFunction() {  
    global $a, $b;  
    $b = $a - $b;  
}
```

Predefined Variables

`$GLOBALS`

Used to access global variables from anywhere inside a PHP script.

`$_SERVER`

Contains information about the locations of headers, paths and scripts.

`$_GET`

Can collect data that was sent in the URL or submitted in an HTML form.

`$_POST`

Used to gather data from an HTML form and to pass variables.

`$_REQUEST`

Also collects data after submitting an HTML form

Variable-handling Functions

`boolval`

Used to retrieve the boolean value of a variable

`debug_zval_dump`

Outputs a string representation of an internal zend value

`empty`

Checks whether a variable is empty or not

`floatval`

Get the float value of a variable (doubleval is another possibility)

`get_defined_vars`

Returns an array of all defined variables

`get_resource_type`

Returns the resource type

`gettype`

Retrieves the variable type

`import_request_variables`

Import GET/POST/Cookie variables into the global scope

`intval`

Find the integer value of a variable

`is_array`

Checks whether a variable is an array

`is_bool`

Finds out if a variable is a boolean of 538

`is_callable`

Verify whether you can call the contents of a variable as a function

`is_countable`

Check whether the contents of a variable are countable

`is_float`

Find out if the type of a variable is float, alternatives: `is_double` and `is_real`

`is_int`

Check if the type of a variable is an integer, `is_integer` and `is_long` also works

`is_iterable`

Verify that a variable's content is an iterable value

`is_null`

Checks whether a variable's value is NULL

`is_numeric`

Find out if a variable is a number or a numeric string

`is_object`

Determines whether a variable is an object

`is_resource`

Check if a variable is a resource

`is_scalar`

Tests if a variable is a scalar

`is_string`

Find out whether the type of a variable is a string

`isset`

Determine if a variable has been set and is not NULL

`print_r`

Provides human-readable information about a variable

`serialize`

Generates a representation of a value that is storable

`settype`

Sets a variable's type

`strval`

Retrieves the string value of a variable

`unserialize`

Creates a PHP value from a stored representation

`unset`

Unsets a variable

`var_dump`

Dumps information about a variable

`var_export`

Outputs or returns a string representation of a variable that can be parsed

Constants

`define(name, value, true/false)`

Aside from user-defined constants, there also a number of default PHP constants:

`__LINE__`

Denotes the number of the current line in a file

`__FILE__`

Is the full path and filename of the file

__DIR__

The directory of the file

__FUNCTION__

Name of the function

__CLASS__

Class name, includes the namespace it was declared in

__TRAIT__

The trait name, also includes the namespace

__METHOD__

The class method name

__NAMESPACE__

Name of the current namespace

PHP ARRAYS – GROUPED VALUES

Indexed arrays

Arrays that have a numeric index

Associative arrays

Arrays where the keys are named

Multidimensional arrays

Arrays that contain one or more other arrays

Declaring an Array in PHP

```
<?php
    $cms = array("WordPress", "Joomla", "Drupal");
    echo "What is your favorite CMS? Is it " . $cms[0] . ", " .
    $cms[1] . " or " . $cms[2] . "?";
?>
```

Array Functions

array_change_key_case

Changes all keys in an array to uppercase or lowercase

`array_chunk`

Splits an array into chunks

`array_column`

Retrieves the values from a single column in an array

`array_combine`

Merges the keys from one array and the values from another into a new array

`array_count_values`

Counts all values in an array

`array_diff`

Compares arrays, returns the difference (values only)

`array_diff_assoc`

Compares arrays, returns the difference (values and keys)

`array_diff_key`

Compares arrays, returns the difference (keys only)

`array_diff_uassoc`

Compares arrays (keys and values) through a user callback function

`array_diff_ukey`

Compares arrays (keys only) through a user callback function

`array_fill`

Fills an array with values

`array_fill_keys`

Fills an array with values, specifying keys

`array_filter`

Filters the elements of an array via a callback function

`array_flip`

Exchanges all keys in an array with their associated values

`array_intersect`

Compare arrays and return their matches (values only)

`array_intersect_assoc`

Compare arrays and return their matches (keys and values)

`array_intersect_key`

Compare arrays and return their matches (keys only)

`array_intersect_uassoc`

Compare arrays via a user-defined callback function (keys and values)

`array_intersect_ukey`

Compare arrays via a user-defined callback function (keys only)

`array_key_exists`

Checks if a specified key exists in an array, alternative: `key_exists`

`array_keys`

Returns all keys or a subset of keys in an array

`array_map`

Applies a callback to the elements of a given array

`array_merge`

Merge one or several arrays

`array_merge_recursive`

Merge one or more arrays recursively

`array_multisort`

Sorts multiple or multi-dimensional arrays

`array_pad`

Inserts a specified number of items (with a specified value) into an array

`array_pop`

Deletes an element from the end of an array

`array_product`

Calculate the product of all values in an array

`array_push`

Push one or several elements to the end of the array

`array_rand`

Pick one or more random entries out of an array

`array_reduce`

Reduce the array to a single string using a user-defined function

`array_replace`

Replaces elements in the first array with values from following arrays

`array_replace_recursive`

Recursively replaces elements from later arrays into the first array

`array_reverse`

Returns an array in reverse order

`array_search`

Searches the array for a given value and returns the first key if successful

`array_shift`

Shifts an element from the beginning of an array

`array_slice`

Extracts a slice of an array

`array_splice`

Removes a portion of the array and replaces it

`array_sum`

Calculate the sum of the values in an array

`array_udiff`

Compare arrays and return the difference using a user function (values only)

`array_udiff_assoc`

Compare arrays and return the difference using a default and a user function (keys and values)

`array_udiff_uassoc`

Compare arrays and return the difference using two user functions (values and keys)

`array_uintersect`

Compare arrays and return the matches via user function (values only)

`array_uintersect_assoc`

Compare arrays and return the matches via a default user function (keys and values)

`array_uintersect_uassoc`

Compare arrays and return the matches via two user functions (keys and values)

`array_unique`

Removes duplicate values from an array

`array_unshift`

Adds one or more elements to the beginning of an array

`array_values`

Returns all values of an array

`array_walk`

Applies a user function to every element in an array

`array_walk_recursive`

Recursively applies a user function to every element of an array

`arsort`

Sorts an associative array in descending order according to the value

`asort`

Sorts an associative array in ascending order according to the value

`compact`

Create an array containing variables and their values

`count`

Count all elements in an array, alternatively use `sizeof`

`current`

Returns the current element in an array, an alternative is `pos`

`each`

Return the current key and value pair from an array

`end`

Set the internal pointer to the last element of an array

extract

Import variables from an array into the current symbol table

in_array

Checks if a value exists in an arraykeyFetches a key from an array

krsort

Sorts an associative array by key in reverse order

ksort

Sorts an associative array by key

list

Assigns variables as if they were an array

natcasesort

Sorts an array using a "natural order" algorithm independent of case

natsort

Sorts an array using a "natural order" algorithm

next

Advance the internal pointer of an array

prev

Move the internal array pointer backwards

range

Creates an array from a range of elements

reset

Set the internal array pointer to its first element

rsort

Sort an array in reverse order

shuffle

Shuffle an array

sort

Sorts an indexed array in ascending order

`uasort`

Sorts an array with a user-defined comparison function

`uksort`

Arrange an array by keys using a user-defined comparison function

`usort`

Categorize an array by values using a comparison function defined by the user

PHP STRINGS

Defining Strings

Single quotes

This is the simplest way. Just wrap your text in ' markers and PHP will handle it as a string.

Double quotes

As an alternative you can use ". When you do, it's possible to use the escape characters below to display special characters.

heredoc

Begin a string with <<< and an identifier, then put the string in a new line. Close it in another line by repeating the identifier. heredoc behaves like double-quoted strings.

nowdoc

Is what heredoc is for double-quoted strings but for single quotes. It works the same way and eliminates the need for escape characters.

Escape Characters

`\n` - Line feed

`\r` - Carriage return

`\t` - Horizontal tab

`\v` - Vertical tab

`\e` - Escape

`\f` - Form feed

`\\` - Backslash

`\$` - Dollar sign

`\'` - Single quote
`\"` - Double quote
`\[0-7]{1,3}` - Character in octal notation
`\x[0-9A-Fa-f]{1,2}` - Character in hexadecimal notation
`\u{[0-9A-Fa-f]+}` - String as UTF-8 representation

String Functions

`addslashes()`

Returns a string with backslashes in front of specified characters

`addslashes()`

Returns a string with backslashes in front of characters that need to be escaped

`bin2hex()`

Converts a string of ASCII characters to hexadecimal values

`chop()`

Removes space or other characters from the right end of a string

`chr()`

Returns a character from a specified ASCII value

`chunk_split()`

Splits a string into a series of smaller chunks

`convert_cyr_string()`

Converts a string from a Cyrillic character set to

`anotherconvert_uuencode()`

Decodes a uuencoded

`stringconvert_uencode()`

Encodes a string using

`uuencodecount_chars()`

Returns information about the characters in a string

`crc32()`

Calculates a 32-bit CRC for a string

`crypt()`

Returns a hashed string

`echo()` or `echo ''`

Outputs one or several strings

`explode()`

Breaks down a string into an array

`fprintf()`

Writes a formatted string to a specified output stream

`get_html_translation_table()`

Returns the translation table used by `htmlspecialchars()` and `htmlentities()`

`hebrew()`

Transforms Hebrew text to visual

`texthebrevc()`

Converts Hebrew text to visual text and implements HTML line breaks

`hex2bin()`

Translate hexadecimal values to ASCII characters

`html_entity_decode()`

Turns HTML entities to characters

`htmlentities()`

Converts characters to HTML entities

`htmlspecialchars_decode()`

Transforms special HTML entities to characters

`htmlspecialchars()`

Switches predefined characters to HTML entities

`implode()`

Retrieves a string from the elements of an array, same as `join()`

`lcfirst()`

Changes a string's first character to lowercase

`levenshtein()`

Calculates the Levenshtein distance between two strings

`localeconv()`

Returns information about numeric and monetary formatting for the locale

`ltrim()`

Removes spaces or other characters from the left side of a string

`md5()`

Calculates the MD5 hash of a string and returns it

`md5_file()`

Calculates the MD5 hash of a file

`metaphone()`

Provides the metaphone key of a string

`money_format()`

Returns a string as a currency string

`nl_langinfo()`

Gives specific locale information

`nl2br()`

Inserts HTML line breaks for each new line in a string

`number_format()`

Formats a number including grouped thousands

`ord()`

Returns the ASCII value of a string's first character

`parse_str()`

Parses a string into variables

`print()`

Outputs one or several strings

`printf()`

Outputs a formatted string

`quoted_printable_decode()`

Converts a quoted-printable string to 8-bit binary

`quoted_printable_encode()`

Goes from 8-bit string to a quoted-printable string

`quotemeta()`

Returns a string with a backslash before metacharacters

`rtrim()`

Strips whitespace or other characters from the right side of a string

`setlocale()`

Sets locale information

`sha1()`

Calculates a string's SHA-1 hash

`sha1_file()`

Does the same for a file

`similar_text()`

Determines the similarity between two strings

`soundex()`

Calculates the soundex key of a string

`sprintf()`

Returns a formatted string

`sscanf()`

Parses input from a string according to a specified format

`str_getcsv()`

Parses a CSV string into an array

`str_ireplace()`

Replaces specified characters in a string with specified replacements (case-insensitive)

`str_pad()`

Pads a string to a specified length

`str_repeat()`

Repeats a string a preset number of times

`str_replace()`

Replaces specified characters in a string (case-sensitive)

`str_rot13()`

Performs ROT13 encoding on a string

`str_shuffle()`

Randomly shuffles the characters in a string

`str_split()`

Splits strings into arrays

`str_word_count()`

Returns the number of words in a string

`strcasecmp()`

Case-insensitive comparison of two strings

`strcmp()`

Binary safe string comparison (case sensitive)

`strcoll()`

Compares two strings based on locale

`strcspn()`

Returns the number of characters found in a string before the occurrence of specified characters

`strip_tags()`

Removes HTML and PHP tags from a string

`stripslashes()`

Opposite of `addslashes()`

`stripslashes()`

Opposite of `addslashes()`

`stripos()`

Finds the position of the first occurrence of a substring within a string (case insensitive)

`striistr()`

Case-insensitive version of strstr()

strlen()

Returns the length of a string

strnatcasecmp()

Case-insensitive comparison of two strings using a "natural order" algorithm

strnatcmp()

Same as the aforementioned but case sensitive

strncasecmp()

String comparison of a defined number of characters (case insensitive)

strncmp()

Same as above but case-sensitive

strpbrk()

Searches a string for any number of characters

strpos()

Returns the position of the first occurrence of a substring in a string (case sensitive)

strrchr()

Finds the last occurrence of a string within another string

strrev()

Reverses a string

strripos()

Finds the position of the last occurrence of a string's substring (case insensitive)

strrpos()

Same as strripos() but case sensitive

strspn()

The number of characters in a string with only characters from a specified list

strstr()

Case-sensitive search for the first occurrence of a string inside another string

`strtok()`

Splits a string into smaller chunks

`strtolower()`

Converts all characters in a string to lowercase

`strtoupper()`

Same but for uppercase letters

`strtr()`

Translates certain characters in a string, alternative: `strchr()`

`substr()`

Returns a specified part of a string

`substr_compare()`

Compares two strings from a specified start position up to a certain length, optionally case sensitive

`substr_count()`

Counts the number of times a substring occurs within a string

`substr_replace()`

Replaces a substring with something else

`trim()`

Removes space or other characters from both sides of a string

`ucfirst()`

Transforms the first character of a string to uppercase

`ucwords()`

Converts the first character of every word in a string to uppercase

`vfprintf()`

Writes a formatted string to a specified output stream

`vprintf()`

Outputs a formatted string

`vsprintf()`

Writes a formatted string to a variable

`wordwrap()`

Shortens a string to a given number of characters

PHP OPERATORS

Arithmetic Operators

`+` - Addition
`-` - Subtraction
`*` - Multiplication
`/` - Division
`%` - Modulo (the remainder of value divided by another)
`**` - Exponentiation

Assignment Operators

`+=` - `a += b` is the same as `a = a + b`
`-=` - `a -= b` is the same as `a = a - b`
`*=` - `a *= b` is the same as `a = a * b`
`/=` - `a /= b` is the same as `a = a / b`
`%=` - `a %= b` is the same as `a = a % b`

Comparison Operators

`==` - Equal
`===` - Identical
`!=` - Not equal
`<>` - Not equal
`!==` - Not identical
`<` - Less than
`>` - Greater than
`<=` - Less than or equal to
`>=` - Greater than or equal to
`<=>` - Less than, equal to, or greater than

Logical Operators

`and` - And
`or` - Or
`xor` - Exclusive or
`!` - Not
`&&` - And
`||` - Or

Bitwise Operators

`&` - And
`|` - Or (inclusive or)
`^` - Xor (exclusive or)
`~` - Not
`<<` - Shift left
`>>` - Shift right

Error Control Operator

You can use the `@` sign to prevent expressions from generating error messages. This is often important for security reasons, for example to keep confidential information safe.

Execution Operator

PHP supports one execution operator, which is ``` (backticks). These are not single-quotes! PHP will attempt to execute the contents of the backticks as a shell command.

Increment/Decrement Operators

`++$v`

Increments a variable by one, then returns it

`$v++`

Returns a variable, then increments it by one

`--$v`

Decrements the variable by one, returns it afterward

`$v--`

Returns the variable then decrements it by one

String Operators

`.`

Used to concatenate (mean combine) arguments

`.=`

Used to append the argument on the right to the left-side argument

LOOPS IN PHP

For Loop

```
for (starting counter value; ending counter value; increment by which  
to increase) {  
    // code to execute goes here  
}
```

Foreach Loop

```
foreach ($InsertYourArrayName as $value) {  
    // code to execute goes here  
}
```

While Loop

```
while (condition that must apply) {  
    // code to execute goes here  
}
```

Do..While Loop

```
do {  
    // code to execute goes here;  
} while (condition that must apply);
```

CONDITIONAL STATEMENTS

If Statement

```
if (condition) {  
    // code to execute if condition is met  
}
```

If..Else

```
if (condition) {  
    // code to execute if condition is met  
} else {  
    // code to execute if condition is not met  
}
```


If..Elseif..Else

```
if (condition) {
    // code to execute if condition is met
} elseif (condition) {
    // code to execute if this condition is met
} else {
    // code to execute if none of the conditions are met
}
```

Switch Statement

```
switch (n) {
    case x:
        code to execute if n=x;
        break;
    case y:
        code to execute if n=y;
        break;
    case z:
        code to execute if n=z;
        break;
    // add more cases as needed
    default:
        code to execute if n is neither of the above;
}
```

WORKING WITH FORMS IN PHP

Using GET vs POST

GET collects data via URL parameters. That means all variable names and their values are contained in the page address.

The advantage of this is that you're able to bookmark the information. Keep in mind that it also means that the information is visible to everyone. For that reason, GET is not suitable for sensitive information such as passwords. It also limits the amount of data that can be sent in ca 2000 characters.

POST, on the other hand, uses the HTTP POST method to pass on variables. This makes the data invisible to third parties, as it is sent in the HTTP body. You are not able to bookmark it.

With POST, there are no limits to the amount of information you can send. Aside from that, it also has advanced functionality and is therefore preferred by developers.

Form Security

PHP offers tools to thwart those attacks, namely:

```
htmlspecialchars()  
trim()  
stripslashes()
```

Required Fields, Error Messages and Data Validation

Aside from that, PHP is able to define required fields (you can't submit the form without filling them out), display error messages if some information is missing and to validate data. We have already talked about the necessary tools to do so.

For example, you can simply define variables for your form fields and use the empty() function to check if they have values. After that, create a simple if/else statement to either send the submitted data or output an error message.

The next step is to check submitted data for validity. For that, PHP offers a number of filters such as FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL to make sure a submitted email address has the right format.

Regular Expressions (RegEx)

Syntax

```
$exp = "/w3schools/i";
```

RegEx Functions

```
preg_match()
```

Returns 1 if the pattern was found in the string and 0 if not

```
preg_match_all()
```

Returns the number of times the pattern was found in the string, which may also be 0

`preg_replace()`

Returns a new string where matched patterns have been replaced with another string

RegEx Modifiers

`i`

Performs a case-insensitive search

`m`

Performs a multiline search (patterns that search for the beginning or end of a string will match the beginning or end of each line)

`u`

Enables correct matching of UTF-8 encoded patterns

RegEx Patterns

- `[abc]` - Find one character from the options between the brackets
- `[^abc]` - Find any character NOT between the brackets
- `[0-9]` - Find one character from the range 0 to 9

Metacharacters

`|`

Find a match for any one of the patterns separated by `|` as in:
`cat|dog|fish`

`.`

Find just one instance of any character

`^`

Finds a match as the beginning of a string as in: `^Hello`

`$`

Finds a match at the end of the string as in: `World$`

`\d`

Find a digit

`\s`

Find a whitespace character

`\b`

Find a match at the beginning of a word like this: `\bWORD`, or at the end of a word like this: `WORD\b`

`\uxxxx`

Find the Unicode character specified by the hexadecimal number `xxxx`

Quantifiers

`n+`

Matches any string that contains at least one `n`

`n*`

Matches any string that contains zero or more occurrences of `n`

`n?`

Matches any string that contains zero or one occurrences of `n`

`n{x}`

Matches any string that contains a sequence of `X` `n`'s

`n{x,y}`

Matches any string that contains a sequence of `X` to `Y` `n`'s

`n{x,}`

Matches any string that contains a sequence of at least `X` `n`'s

Grouping

Use parentheses () to apply quantifiers to entire patterns. They can also be used to select parts of the pattern to be used as a match.

```
<?php
    $str = "Apples and bananas.";
    $pattern = "/ba(na){2}/i";
    echo preg_match($pattern, $str); // Outputs 1
?>
```

PHP Functions

- A function is a block of statements that can be used repeatedly in a program.
- A function will not execute automatically when a page loads.
- A function will be executed by a call to the function.

Syntax

```
function functionName() {  
    code to be executed;  
}  
functionName();
```

Function Arguments

```
<?php  
function familyName($fname, $year) {  
    echo "$fname Refsnes. Born in $year <br>";  
}  
  
familyName("Hege", "1975");  
familyName("Stale", "1978");  
familyName("Kai Jim", "1983");  
?>
```

Default Argument Value

```
<?php declare(strict_types=1); // strict requirement  
function setHeight(int $minheight = 50) {  
    echo "The height is : $minheight <br>";  
}  
setHeight(350);  
setHeight(); // will use the default value of 50  
setHeight(135);  
setHeight(80);  
?>
```

Returning values

```
<?php declare(strict_types=1); // strict requirement  
function sum(int $x, int $y) {  
    $z = $x + $y;  
    return $z;  
}  
echo "5 + 10 = " . sum(5, 10) . "<br>";  
echo "7 + 13 = " . sum(7, 13) . "<br>";  
echo "2 + 4 = " . sum(2, 4);  
?>
```

PHP FILTERS

Filter Functions

`filter_has_var()`

Checks if a variable of the specified type exists

`filter_id()`

Returns the ID belonging to a named filter

`filter_input()`

Retrieves a specified external variable by name and optionally filters it

`filter_input_array()`

Pulls external variables and optionally filters them

`filter_list()`

Returns a list of all supported filters

`filter_var_array()`

Gets multiple variables and optionally filters them

`filter_var()`

Filters a variable with a specified filter

Filter Constants

`FILTER_VALIDATE_BOOLEAN`

Validates a boolean

`FILTER_VALIDATE_EMAIL`

Certifies an e-mail address

`FILTER_VALIDATE_FLOAT`

Confirms a float

`FILTER_VALIDATE_INT`

Verifies an integer

FILTER_VALIDATE_IP

Validates an IP address

FILTER_VALIDATE_REGEXP

Confirms a regular expression

FILTER_VALIDATE_URL

Validates a URL

FILTER_SANITIZE_EMAIL

Removes all illegal characters from an e-mail address

FILTER_SANITIZE_ENCODED

Removes/Encodes special characters

FILTER_SANITIZE_MAGIC_QUOTES

Applies addslashes()

FILTER_SANITIZE_NUMBER_FLOAT

Removes all characters, except digits, +- and .,eE

FILTER_SANITIZE_NUMBER_INT

Gets rid of all characters except digits and + -

FILTER_SANITIZE_SPECIAL_CHARS

Removes special characters

FILTER_SANITIZE_FULL_SPECIAL_CHARS

Converts special characters to HTML entities

FILTER_SANITIZE_STRING

Removes tags/special characters from a string, alternative:

FILTER_SANITIZE_STRIPPED**FILTER_SANITIZE_URL**

Rids all illegal characters from a URL

FILTER_UNSAFE_RAW

Do nothing, optionally strip/encode special characters

FILTER_CALLBACK

Call a user-defined function to filter data

HTTP FUNCTIONS IN PHP

HTTP Functions

`header()`

Sends a raw HTTP header to the browser

`headers_list()`

A list of response headers ready to send (or already sent)

`headers_sent()`

Checks if and where the HTTP headers have been sent

`setcookie()`

Defines a cookie to be sent along with the rest of the HTTP headers

`setrawcookie()`

Defines a cookie (without URL encoding) to be sent along

WORKING WITH MYSQL

MySQL Functions

`mysqli_affected_rows()`

The number of affected rows in the previous MySQL operation

`mysqli_autocommit()`

Turn auto-committing database modifications on or off

`mysqli_change_user()`

Changes the user of the specified database connection

`mysqli_character_set_name()`

The default character set for the database connection

`mysqli_close()`

Closes an open database connection

`mysqli_commit()`

Commits the current transaction

`mysqli_connect_errno()`

The error code from the last connection error

`mysqli_connect_error()`

The error description from the last connection error

`mysqli_connect()`

Opens a new connection to the MySQL server

`mysqli_data_seek()`

Moves the result pointer to an arbitrary row in the result set

`mysqli_debug()`

Performs debugging operations

`mysqli_dump_debug_info()`

Dumps debugging information into a log

`mysqli_errno()`

The last error code for the most recent function call

`mysqli_error_list()`

A list of errors for the most recent function call

`mysqli_error()`

The last error description for the most recent function call

`mysqli_fetch_all()`

Fetches all result rows as an array

`mysqli_fetch_array()`

Fetches a result row as an associative, a numeric array, or both

`mysqli_fetch_assoc()`

Fetches a result row as an associative array

`mysqli_fetch_field_direct()`

Metadata for a single field as an object

`mysqli_fetch_field()`

The next field in the result set as an object

`mysqli_fetch_fields()`

An array of objects that represent the fields in a result set

`mysqli_fetch_lengths()`

The lengths of the columns of the current row in the result set

`mysqli_fetch_object()`

The current row of a result set as an object

`mysqli_fetch_row()`

Fetches one row from a result set and returns it as an enumerated array

`mysqli_field_count()`

The number of columns for the most recent query

`mysqli_field_seek()`

Sets the field cursor to the given field offset

`mysqli_field_tell()`

The position of the field cursor

`mysqli_free_result()`

Frees the memory associated with a result

`mysqli_get_charset()`

A character set object

`mysqli_get_client_info()`

The MySQL client library version

`mysqli_get_client_stats()`

Returns client per-process statistics

`mysqli_get_client_version()`

The MySQL client library version as an integer

`mysqli_get_connection_stats()`

Statistics about the client connection

`mysqli_get_host_info()`

The MySQL server hostname and the connection type

`mysqli_get_proto_info()`

The MySQL protocol version

`mysqli_get_server_info()`

Returns the MySQL server version

`mysqli_get_server_version()`

The MySQL server version as an integer

`mysqli_info()`

Returns information about the most recently executed

`query mysqli_init()`

Initializes MySQLi and returns a resource for use with
`mysqli_real_connect()`

`mysqli_insert_id()`

Returns the auto-generated ID used in the last query

`mysqli_kill()`

Asks the server to kill a MySQL thread

`mysqli_more_results()`

Checks if there are more results from a multi query

`mysqli_multi_query()`

Performs one or more queries on the database

`mysqli_next_result()`

Prepares the next result set from `mysqli_multi_query()`

`mysqli_num_fields()`

The number of fields in a result set

`mysqli_num_rows()`

The number of rows in a result set

`mysqli_options()`

Sets extra connect options and affect behavior for a connection

`mysqli_ping()`

Pings a server connection or tries to reconnect if it has gone down

`mysqli_prepare()`

Prepares an SQL statement for execution

`mysqli_query()`

Performs a query against the database

`mysqli_real_connect()`

Opens a new connection to the MySQL server

`mysqli_real_escape_string()`

Escapes special characters in a string for use in an SQL statement

`mysqli_real_query()`

Executes an SQL query

`mysqli_reap_async_query()`

Returns the result from async query

`mysqli_refresh()`

Refreshes tables or caches or resets the replication server information

`mysqli_rollback()`

Rolls back the current transaction for the database

`mysqli_select_db()`

Changes the default database for the connection

`mysqli_set_charset()`

Sets the default client character set

`mysqli_set_local_infile_default()`

Unsets a user-defined handler for the LOAD LOCAL INFILE command

`mysqli_set_local_infile_handler()`

Sets a callback function for the LOAD DATA LOCAL INFILE command

`mysqli_sqlstate()`

Returns the SQLSTATE error code for the last MySQL operation

`mysqli_ssl_set()`

Establishes secure connections using SSL

`mysqli_stat()`

The current system status

`mysqli_stmt_init()`

Initializes a statement and returns an object for use with `mysqli_stmt_prepare()`

`mysqli_store_result()`

Transfers a result set from the last query

`mysqli_thread_id()`

The thread ID for the current connection

`mysqli_thread_safe()`

Returns if the client library is compiled as thread-safe

`mysqli_use_result()`

Initiates the retrieval of a result set from the last query executed using the `mysqli_real_query()`

`mysqli_warning_count()`

The number of warnings from the last query in the connection

DATE AND TIME

Date/Time Functions

`checkdate()`

Checks the validity of a Gregorian date

`date_add()`

Adds a number of days, months, years, hours, minutes and seconds to a date object

`date_create_from_format()`

Returns a formatted DateTime object

`date_create()`

Creates a new DateTime object

`date_date_set()`

Sets a new date

`date_default_timezone_get()`

Returns the default timezone used by all functions

`date_default_timezone_set()`

Sets the default timezone

`date_diff()`

Calculates the difference between two dates

`date_format()`

Returns a date formatted according to a specific format

`date_get_last_errors()`

Returns warnings or errors found in a date string

`date_interval_create_from_date_string()`

Sets up a DateInterval from relative parts of a

`string date_interval_format()`

Formats an interval

`date_isodate_set()`

Sets a date according to ISO 8601 standards

`date_modify()`

Modifies the timestamp

`date_offset_get()`

Returns the offset of the timezone

`date_parse_from_format()`

Returns an array with detailed information about a specified date, according to a specified format

`date_parse()`

Returns an array with detailed information about a specified date

`date_sub()`

Subtracts days, months, years, hours, minutes and seconds from a date

`date_sun_info()`

Returns an array containing information about sunset/sunrise and twilight begin/end for a specified day and location

`date_sunrise()`

The sunrise time for a specified day and location

`date_sunset()`

The sunset time for a specified day and location

`date_time_set()`

Sets the time

`date_timestamp_get()`

Returns the Unix timestamp

`date_timestamp_set()`

Sets the date and time based on a Unix timestamp

`date_timezone_get()`

Returns the time zone of a given DateTime object

`date_timezone_set()`

Sets the time zone for a DateTime object

`date()`

Formats a local date and time

`getdate()`

Date/time information of a timestamp or the current local date/time

`gettimeofday()`

The current time

`gmdate()`

Formats a GMT/UTC date and time

`gmmktime()`

The Unix timestamp for a GMT date

`gmstrftime()`

Formats a GMT/UTC date and time according to locale settings

`idate()`

Formats a local time/date as an integer

`localtime()`

The local time

`microtime()`

The current Unix timestamp with microseconds

`mktime()`

The Unix timestamp for a date

`strftime()`

Formats a local time and/or date according to locale settings

`strtotime()`

Parses a time/date generated with `strftime()`

`strtotime()`

Transforms an English textual DateTime into a Unix timestamp

`time()`

The current time as a Unix timestamp

`timezone_abbreviations_list()`

Returns an array containing `dst`, `offset`, and the timezone name

`timezone_identifiers_list()`

An indexed array with all timezone identifiers

`timezone_location_get()`

Location information for a specified timezone

`timezone_name_from_abbr()`

Returns the timezone name from an abbreviation

`timezone_name_get()`

The name of the timezone

`timezone_offset_get()`

The timezone offset from GMT

`timezone_open()`

Creates a new `DateTimeZone` object

`timezone_transitions_get()`

Returns all transitions for the timezone

`timezone_version_get()`

Returns the version of the timezonedb

Date and Time Formatting

`d` - 01 to 31

`j` - 1 to 31

`D` - Mon through Sun

`l` - Sunday through Saturday

`N` - 1 (for Mon) through 7 (for Sat)

`w` - 0 (for Sun) through 6 (for Sat)

`m` - Months, 01 through 12

`n` - Months, 1 through 12

`F` - January through December

`M` - Jan through Dec

`Y` - Four digits year (e.g. 2018)

`y` - Two digits year (e.g. 18)

`L` - Defines whether it's a leap year (1 or 0)

`a` - am and pm

`A` - AM and PM

`g` - Hours 1 through 12

`h` - Hours 01 through 12

`G` - Hours 0 through 23

`H` - Hours 00 through 23

`i` - Minutes 00 to 59

`s` - Seconds 00 to 59

PHP ERRORS

Error Functions

`debug_backtrace()`

Used to generate a backtrace

`debug_print_backtrace()`

Prints a backtrace

`error_get_last()`

Gets the last error that occurred

`error_log()`

Sends an error message to the web server's log, a file or a mail account

`error_reporting()`

Specifies which PHP errors are reported

`restore_error_handler()`

Reverts to the previous error handler function

`restore_exception_handler()`

Goes back to the previous exception handler

`set_error_handler()`

Sets a user-defined function to handle script errors

`set_exception_handler()`

Sets an exception handler function defined by the

`user_trigger_error()`

Generates a user-level error message, you can also use `user_error()`

Error Constants

`E_ERROR`

Fatal run-time errors that cause the halting of the script and can't be recovered from

`E_WARNING`

Non-fatal run-time errors, execution of the script continues

`E_PARSE`

Compile-time parse errors, should only be generated by the parser

`E_NOTICE`

Run-time notices that indicate a possible error

`E_CORE_ERROR`

Fatal errors at PHP initialization, like an `E_ERROR` in PHP core

`E_CORE_WARNING`

Non-fatal errors at PHP startup, similar to `E_WARNING` but in PHP core

E_COMPILE_ERROR

Fatal compile-time errors generated by the Zend Scripting Engine

E_COMPILE_WARNING

Non-fatal compile-time errors by the Zend Scripting Engine

E_USER_ERROR

Fatal user-generated error, set by the programmer using `trigger_error()`

E_USER_WARNING

Non-fatal user-generated warning

E_USER_NOTICE

User-generated notice by `trigger_error()`

E_STRICT

Suggestions by PHP to improve your code (needs to be enabled)

E_RECOVERABLE_ERROR

Catchable fatal error caught by a user-defined handle

E_DEPRECATED

Enable this to receive warnings about a code which is not future-proof

E_USER_DEPRECATED

User-generated warning for deprecated code

E_ALL

All errors and warnings except `E_STRICT`